HE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
WEEKLY PAPER,	3 months,	6 00
" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14.

The fight was not resumed to day on the North side of James river as was expected. Officers from below report all quiet. Nothing received at the War Department from any quarter.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Oct. 14

To-night Northern papers of the 12th was received here. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio have gone for the Republicans by a large majority.

Sheridan was at Fisher's Hill.

The Governor General of Nova Scotia has visited Grant.

Nothing later from Sherman.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTSVILLE Oct. 15.

Sheridan has marched with two corps of his army to this side of the mountain through Thornton's and Chester Gaps.

Gen Early followed and engaged a remnant corps under Gen. Crook, and drove it through Stansburg and across Cedar Creek.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTSVILLE, Oct. 15.

Notwithstanding the positive federal statement that the 6th and 9th corps crossed at Thornton's and Chester Gaps, it is altogether probable that they did not pass through Thornton's but north of that gap.

A MINISTER FLOGGED.

The Rev. O. B. Caldwell, who is on duty in Gen. Wheeler's corps, gives the Bristol *Gazette* the following narrative of shocking and fiendish cruelty displayed by East Tennessee Unionists towards a Presbyterian minister. He says:

Our people are all hopeful, yet they are suffering as people never did before. The oppression has turned to a religious persecution. Rev. George Egleton, pastor of the New Market Presbyterian Church, was ordered by the Union men to quit preaching. He knew it was not done by proper authority, so he continued, and the next week was taken out of his bed and marched down the railroad below town, and ordered to draw his coat, then his shirt; and when he refused, it was taken off of him. Then two men, who had withes prepared, whipped him, while a third one stood before him with drawn pistols, threatening his life if he offered any resistance. Part of the time he was unconscious of his awful condition. Two weeks have elapsed, and still his wounds are unhealed; but he had to flee for his life. Yet this man was more quiet and peaceable than any one else, and no charge was made against him except that, because he was a rebel minister he was a minister of the devil. This whole affair was conducted by men in his own church, and some of the good old Christian men were at his door ready to dress his wounds when he returned. But the worst of all was, that the same threat was extended to all who sympathized with him or showed him any favors. Rev John McCampbell and Rev. Isaac N. Caldwell were also threatened with the same treatment if they did not leave the country. So they all thought prudence the better part of valor, and have left their homes and their churches.

As we were putting our paper to press, dispatches were received that Sherman's army had attacked Hood's at Altoona, and were badly defeated, with the loss of 4,000 prisoners and their army trains and stores.

Sherman was not with his army, but cut off by our forces in Tennessee, about Nashville, on his return from Washington. Only one corps of his army is believed to remain in Atlanta.—*Macon (Ga.) Journal and Messenger.*

GOVERNOR WATTS AND THE MILITIA OF ALABAMA.—In the Message of Governor Watts, of Alabama, to the General Assembly, now in session at Montgomery, we find the following allusion to the Militia:

As the interests of each of the Confederate States are identical in this struggle against oppression and subjugation, it deserves your serious consideration, whether the right to order the Militia of Alabama into an adjoining State, ought not to be granted. The fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians. If Georgia be permitted to be overrun and devastated by Sherman's ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama may be read in the desolated homes and starving women and children of our sister State. The battle for the defence of Atlanta may be fought on Georgia soil. Shall we stand idle by; lift not a hand, strike not a blow, while all that freemen cherish and patriots love, are staked on the bloody issue? Our fathers, our brothers, our sons are there; and a common cause, and a common destiny urges us to aid them.

TITLES.—The origin of the title of D. D. and LLD, dates back to the twelfth century, at the first settlement of the Universalities, and were then held in high esteem. The first person on whom the title of Doctor was conferred, was Lanus, a learned professor at Law at the University of Bologna. He induced the Emperor Lothrire II, whose Chancellor he was, to create the title, and he himself was the recipient of it. He was made Doctor of Laws by the University. Subsequently the title was borrowed by the faculty of theology, and first conferred by the University of Paris on Peter Lombardy, the celebrated scholastic theologian. Wm. Gordiene was the first person upon whom the title of Doctor of Medicine was bestowed who received it from the College of Asti, 1320.

A meeting yesterday afternoon was held in the Town Hall for the purpose of taking steps towards building a road from this place to Florence, in South Carolina.

The attendance was slim, and the meeting adjourned without further action than to appoint Monday afternoon for another meeting.

If the people wish this connection with the South established, they should take more interest in the matter. That a connection will be had with Raleigh by the way of the Coal Fields from South Carolina is evident. If we would have it pass through Fayetteville and not through Carthage, as has been suggested, a disposition should be shown to lend a hand towards building it by the people of the town. —*Fay. Carolinian.*

The venerable mother of General John C. Breckinridge, of the Confederate army, died in Baltimore on the 8th. She had resided with her son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Bulloch, of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, for the past two or three years.

"Don't get above your business," as the lady said to the shoemaker who was measuring her ankle in order to ascertain the size of her foot.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. [No. 152.

STARS AND FLOWERS.

When Eve had led her lord astray,
And Cain had killed his brother,
The Stars and Flowers the poets say,
Agreed with one another,

To cheat the cunning tempter's art,
And teach the race its duty.
By keeping on its wicked heart,
Their eyes of light and beauty.

A million sleepless lids, they say,
Will be at least a warning;
And so the Flowers would watch by day,
The Stars from eve to morning.

On hill and praire, field and lawn,
Their dewey eyes upturning,
The flowers still watch from redning dawn
Till western skies are burning.

Alas, each hour of daylight tells,
A tale of shame so crushing,
That some turn white as sea bleached shells
And some are always blushing.

But when the patient Stars look down
On all their light discovers—
The traitor smile, the murderer's frown,
The lips of lying lovers,

They try to shut their saddened eyes,
And in the vain endeavor,
We see them twinkling in the skies,
And so wink forever.

PRESIDENT DAVIS AT HOODS ARMY.—"J. T. G.," the army correspondent of the Columbus *Enquirer*, in his letter of the 27th September, says:

"President Davis arrived at General Hood's headquarters on Sunday evening. Yesterday, in company with General Hood and his lieutenant-generals, he reviewed the army. The artillery gave him an enthusiastic reception. Last evening at twilight, an immense concourse of soldiers assembled around General Hood's quarters to listen to a short speech from the President. For about twenty minutes he held the vast audience spell bound; not a foot stirred, or even a whisper was heard during the time he was up until near the end of his remarks, when he said, in turning to Cheatham's division of Tennesseans: 'Be of good cheer, for within a short while your faces will be turned homeward, and your feet pressing Tennessee soil.' At this the crowd could control themselves no longer, but gave vent to their joy in the most extravagant manner. President Davis was followed by General Howell Cobb, who, in a few remarks, made many hits and convulsed the audience with laughter. General Hood was enthusiastically called for. Slowly rising from his chair, and dashing his hat down like a blushing school boy, the General said: "Soldiers, it is not my province to make speeches. I was not born for such work; that I leave to other men than I. Within a few days more I expect to give the command 'Forward!' and I believe that you are like myself, willing to go forward, even if we live on parched corn and beef. I am ready to give the command 'forward' this very night. Good night." The speaking continued until a late hour in the night. The President, Howell Cobb, General Hood and Governor Harris made two speeches. Senator Sparrow, from Louisiana, made a telling speech to Gibson's Louisiana brigade."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2⅛ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE DIXIE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accents accurately marked. A supply kept on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a New Book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern Subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition. Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular. Price (25 cents per hundred) 50 cents.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to Common Schools. Price $5 00.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, by L. Branson, A. M., is now used extensively and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price $2 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. Third Edition is finely adapted to Common Schools. Price $3 00.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof. L. Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a High School Arithmetic. Price $3 50.

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, Second Edition is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldiers Love." Price $3 00.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information on the historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cents.

SONGS OF LOVE AND LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady, contains a popular collection of songs and ballads. Price ($40 per hundred) 75 cents.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T. A. Branson of Gen. Lee's Army, is one of the best collections ever published. Price (per hundred $50) $1 00.

MORVEN and LINDA, A Tale of a Soldier's Love, is a rare and racy little book. ($12 per hundred) 25 cents.

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE. Second Edition, contains all the business forms so extensively demanded. Price $20 00.

SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the South. Prices from $1 00 to $4 00.

STATIONERY, of all kinds at moderate prices and FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deduction made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering Books to be sent per mail must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

Our Publications are sold at the principal Bookstores throughout the country,

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
October 15, 1864. 151—d1twtf.

FOR SALE,

225 SACKS OF VIRGINIA SALT.
500 bunches Cotton Yarn. Address,
R. SCOTT,
150—d2tw1t. Greensboro', N. C.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 268, Raleigh, N. C. 94—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

THE FOLLOWING ORDERS FROM THE ADJUTANT and Inspector General's Office, are published for the information of all concerned. All men detailed from the army, who are fit for field service and not certified to, as required, will be immediately returned to their several commands:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Sept. 26, 1864.

(Extract.)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 228.

XXV. All men detailed from the army now serving in Virginia, who are not pronounced unfit for field service by a Medical Examining Board and who are not certified by various Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureau as absolutely necessary for the continuance of the manufacture of munitions and other indispensable supplies for the army, will be immediately returned to duty with their respective commands

By command of the Secretary of War.
(Signed) JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 1st, 1864.

(Extract)
SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 233.

1. The employees of Tax in kind service, are hereby excepted from the operations of Paragraph XXV, Special Orders No. 228, Adjutant and Inspector Generals Office, September 28, 1864.

These employees under the officers on this special duty are providing for the army, and must not be molested by Enrolling officers, or by commanders of Departments.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War.
[Signed] JNO. W. RIELLY,
Assistant Adjutant General,

By order of
Lieutenant General HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Oct. 13, 1864 149—d4tw2t.

Post Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1864

OFFICERS WHO HAVE STORES TO TURN OVER TO this Department for transportation, are hereby notified that under orders from General A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster General C. S. A., in his circular of Sept. 15th, 1864, instead of receipting as heretofore for the stores thus turned over, I will furnish them with Railroad receipts on Bills of Lading. Duplicate invoices of the Stores to be transported must accompany all applications for transportation.

Serg't Douglas Bell, Railroad Transportion Agent, will receive the Stores and invoices and return Railroad receipts for the same.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. & A. Q. M.
October 15, 1864. 151—6t.

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w President.

Headquarters Cavalry Brigade,
SEPTEMBER 24th, 1864

ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THIS BRIGADE are hereby authorized to act under the order given me by Gen. R. E. LEE, of date July 26th, 1864, to collect "all cavalry arms, equipments and accoutrements in the hands of civilians and other unauthorized persons in the State of North Carolina, when satisfied that such arms, &c., are legitimately the property of the Confederate States."

Company officers will require their men to report to them the names of all parties, in their respective localities, known to have such arms, equipments and accoutrements—especially McClellan Saddles and Sharp's Rifles; and if illegally held, whether claimed by capture, purchase or otherwise, they will seize them, if not voluntarily given up, and have them brought to their commands.

R. BARRINGER,
140—d2w. Brig. Gen. Commanding.

$500 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE JAIL OF GRANVILLE COUNTY, in Oxford, on the night of the 27th inst., BALDY KERSEY, a free negro, very bright color, and hair nearly straight, stout made, and about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 45 years old, impudent appearance and quick speech. Also, JOEL, a slave of T. B. Venable. Joel is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and rather spare built, though strong and likely, he is about 35 years of age. Kersey was sentenced at September term of Granville Superior Court to six months imprisonment, and there are still pending against him five indictments for larceny. Joel was committed for house-breaking and an attempt to commit rape.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of both, so that I get them again, or $250 for either. The belief is that they are making towards the eastern part of the State. I will also give $500 for the apprehension and delivery, with evidence sufficient to convict those or any one of those who assisted from the outside and broke the jail so as to release said prisoners.

W. A. PHILPOTT, Sheriff.
☞ Standard copy 3 weeks in Weekly.
October 4th, 1864. 142—d1w&w3w.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
118 Adjutant General.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, another supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 12th, 1864. 97—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,
OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS.
For terms address
W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

Headquarters Chief Enrolling Office,
5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C.,
Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE OF CIRCULAR No. 45, CURRENT series, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective county seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12
Orange,	Hillsboro',	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1864. 133—1m.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
149. FRANK I WILSON.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6 *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:
185 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., OCTOBER 17, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

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An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ A $100 bill of the old issue will pay for the Daily CONSERVATIVE six months.

☞ The office of the CONSERVATIVE has been removed to the building formerly occupied for that purpose, one door south of POMEROY's Book Store, Fayetteville street.

LET FACTS SPEAK. We put them to every thinking man in the State. The war upon us has been in progress three years and a half. Since the 17th of April, 1861, North Carolina has equipped and to a great extent armed 117,934 men, and sent them into the field. This is not guess work. It is taken from the books of the Adjutant General of this State. She has kept her men clothed, shod, and blanketed, or at least furnished to the Confederate government the clothing &c for them, receiving in return the promises to pay of that government. Besides this, her Quarter Master's Department has furnished clothing for troops of other States. She has borne her share of taxation with equal cheerfulness with other States. The munificence of her people has poured into the army, from the first until now, millions of dollars worth of clothing and food as a thank offering. Of these 117,934 men, the most of them, three-fourths, have been really poor men, whose families have been supported in whole or in part, by individual munificence or by the Counties and the State. The State Ordnance department has supplied to the Confederate government a large amount of munitions of war. Large numbers of our detailed men have been engaged in foundries, factories, tanneries, shoe making, saddlery, &c., &c., for the government. All this and more has she done without complaint. We do not feel that she has done more than her duty, but she has done this in the face of the fact that other States more eager to involve us in the conflict than she was, have done far less.

Her detailed men have been ordered to the front, sweeping away our farmers, our tanners, our shoe makers, our millers, and most of our useful employees, impoverishing the country, rendering bread and meat and other necessaries more difficult to obtain, both for the government and the people, leaving crops ungathered and unprovided for.

Our Home Guard has been called into service, taking the militia officers, magistrates and every other available man to protect our coast now threatened, in order to prevent the necessity of calling men from Richmond and Petersburg to its defence. Nine tenths of the Home Guard are composed of farmers, artisans &c., thus weakening the productive ability of the country.

All this has been done. And yet there are those who urge that the Legislature shall put under the control of the Confederate government every militia officer and magistrate of the conscript age, thus weakening, if not wholly uprooting the State government, rendering it impossible for those who are left to supply our women and children with food and raiment, much less to supply the army or to pay taxes. What is to become of us if this state of things prevails? How is the army to be supported? How are the people to be fed? How is the State government to be preserved?

If it be said, what is to become of us if Grant whip Lee? we answer, there is no such *if* in the case! Lee can't be whipped! Our "Tar Heels" are there, and our brave men from other States to do or die. But if he is whipped, whose fault will it be? Can Gov. Vance or North Carolina be charged with dereliction? Have we not done our share, and more than our share for our defence? Why is it that the provost guards, the bridge guards, the thousands of soldiers all over the State, who are doing but little for the cause, have not been called to the front. In ten days they can all be brought into the service. Let the matters of police and bridge guarding be given to our citizens and disabled men.

We hear it said that the official records in the Adjutant General's office show that there are not twenty militia officers to a Regiment in the State, able to do efficient duty in the field. These are in the Home Guard and so are the magistrates, ready to confront the foe in the State.

Those who favor the transfer of the militia officers and magistrates to the Confederate service must be laboring under a misconception of facts in the matter. In the towns and a few country neighborhoods, perhaps, there are some of those who could be dispensed with—there are some who are doing but little for the cause perhaps, but what if insurrection were to break out in one or more neighborhoods,—what if the laws were resisted,—what, if the deserters were to band together to burn and destroy, would be our condition if all the militia officers and magistrates were placed under Confederate authority? Are we ready for consolidation—for the merging of all State authority into the Confederate government? We think not.

HON. JOHN R. DONNELL died in this city on Saturday morning last. Since the fall of Newbern he has been residing here with his daughter, and his health has been constantly declining. It is known that Judge Donnell was for a number of years one of our Superior Court Judges, which position he filled with honor. Since he retired from the bench he has remained at his quiet home in Newbern, superintending his large estate and devoting himself to farming. He was a pure man and a good citizen, modest and retiring in his manner, and respected by all. Few men have been more steady and prompt in attending to his own affairs, or more carefully eschewing all disposition to meddle with other people. In this respect he has been a pattern worthy of imitation. His health had been feeble for some years, but the fall of Newbern and the ruin of his own estate and those of his fellow-citizens, by the ravages of the enemy, accelerated his disease and brought him to his end. We presume Judge Donnell was between 65 and 70 years of age. He died as he had lived for years, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE, the great Captain of the age, fills the public eye at this time. His position is one of immense responsibility, and his successful maintenance of it involves to a great extent the future of the Republic. We have no man who so entirely commands the confidence of the army and the people. He has foiled all the former attempts of the enemy to overreach him, and his success in the present movement against Richmond will go farther to reassure our people of our ultimate triumph, than any thing which has occurred.

The formidable force of the enemy, the superhuman efforts which he is making, and especially the idea that our force is small comparatively, together with our long lines of defence, create much anxiety in the public mind. But fearful as the odds are against Gen. Lee, by some means, we have an abiding confidence that he will defeat Grant in his last effort to capture Petersburg and Richmond. He has heretofore been equal to any emergency, and with the great issues before him to spring and sharpen his energies, we feel hopeful of the result. The delay of Grant to advance, in this instance, is no disadvantage to us. While he is strengthening his position, Gen. Lee is doing the same, affording time to bring the resources of his great mind into play, for perhaps, the severest conflict he has ever encountered. Let the whole country hold up his hands, and afford him all possible help. Above all let our people with one heart constantly invoke Heaven's blessings on his efforts.

THE TELEGRAPH BUSINESS is becoming a nuisance, or rather those who manage it, especially in the South and West. Its frequently unintelligible telegrams, its outrageous lying, and its continual impositions upon the press of batches of unprofitable and uninteresting statements, for the purpose of running up its bills, are becoming unbearable. The other day it was emblazoned through the country that Hood had captured Altoona, and Wheeler Rome—that Sherman was cut off from Atlanta and that in fine the Yankees were literally used up. The stories were of such a nature as to lead all to doubt them, and the government attempted to suppress them, but the public got hold of them. Late accounts show that Rome and Altoona are still in possession of the enemy.

We are not in favor of improper restrictions upon the intelligence of the country. The people have a right to know the truth, if not the whole truth, at once. Moreover, as the press and the people pay dearly for it, they are entitled to what is worth publishing. Many of the telegrams are utterly worthless. If this course is persisted in, we shall be grateful to the authorities to take the telegraph entirely under its control. If there be no real news, we object to its being manufactured to gratify the public taste.

MRS. WILLIAM CLARKE, of this city, we regret to learn, died suddenly at Weldon on Friday last, on her way to visit her daughter in Halifax. She was a rare specimen, in these days, of untiring energy and disinterested benevolence, for a woman of her age and delicate health. Hence we depart from the usual custom, to notice editorially her labors of love. Few were more ready than she to listen to the complaints of poverty, or of suffering humanity. Around the sick bed she often proved herself a friend indeed. But her attentions to our sick and wounded soldiers have especially attracted our attention and called forth our admiration. From the commencement of the war the soldiers seemed to elicit her warmest regard. Especially after her soldier-son fell a martyr to the cause, was her devotion to their welfare manifested. For a long time after the establishment of a hospital here, Mrs. Clarke was a daily visiter, distributing such little delicacies as were at her command, giving to each one a tract or religious book or paper, stopping to speak a kind word, binding up an aching head and soothing a fevered brain. Many of the soldiers will recollect her. Alas, she is gone! but she is gone to the land where the inhabitants are never sick. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church. Let her epitaph be, HERE LIES THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

WE LEARN that Maj. Richard Watt York, of the 6th N. C. Regiment, received a severe wound in the thigh in one of the recent battles in the Valley of Virginia, and is now at his home in Chatham county.

The following are the Representatives elected from the Parishes of St. Philips and St. Michaels, in the South Carolina Legislature:

1, Henry Buist; 2, R. S. Duryes; 3, John Hancke'; 4, Edward McCrady; 5, Wm. Whaley; 6, M. P. O'Connor; 7, Wm. J. Gayer; 8, S. Lord, Jr.; 9, J. B. Campbell; 10, J. M. Esson; 11, R. B. Rhett, Jr.; 12, J. S. Riggs; 12, Richard Yeadon; 14, F. J. Porcher; 15, Edward Magrath; 16, F. D. Richardson; 17, J. K. Sass; 18, H. T. Peake; 10, J. R. Boylston; 20, W. A. Wardlaw.

It is stated that General Ed. Johnston, who was among the officers captured at Spottsylvania Court House, and exchanged at Charleston, has been selected to command General French's Division of the Army of Tennessee.

It will be remembered that the 1st and 31 N. C. Regiments were in Johnston's Division.

A lady in Baltimore writes that Lieut. Mann, of the 42d N. C. Regt., is at Fort Delaware, well.

The Chicago *Times*, speaking of the retirement of Secretary Chase, says:

He retires unmarked, except as a polished hypocrite—a pretender, who has imposed upon public credulity—the best of a corrupt and imbecile Administration, which, in three short years, has inflicted upon our flag and nation disgrace and shame which outweighs their past glories, and which has mortgaged the future to procure the desolations which reigns over the present.

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY THIRD DAY.—Since our last report the enemy has fired eighty shells at the city (using two guns); also thirty-two shells at Fort Sumter.

One of the Monitors, apparently in a disabled condition, was towed off on Wednesday, in charge of a gunboat. Several vessels, heavily laden, have passed the bar, bound southward. One transport landed a Yankee regiment on Morris Island; and an increase in the number of tents on Black Island is reported.

Foster, in his last flag of truce communication, proposed to exchange Lieut. Platt, of the 3d S. C. Cavalry, for a Yankee naval officer of the same grade; but General Hardee, we learn, declines to make any further special exchanges.—*Charleston Mercury.*

GEN. SPEARS WOUNDED.—We learn from Northern papers of the 10th, that in the fight of the 7th, on the Darbytown road, the notorious Gen. Spears was wounded. He had three horses shot under him. We are very sorry for the horses.—*Rich. Whig.*

From the Richmond Whig.

THE CURRENCY, CREDIT AND RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Commissioners for the Assessment of Prices for the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee, have been in consultation at Montgomery, Ala., at the request of the Secretary of War, with a view to establishing an uniform and reduced scale of prices for those States. They have published an address, in which they state that they had agreed in "reducing the average prices heretofore about one-third, or perhaps slightly more." They make an urgent appeal to the people to lend a cheerful assistance in this effort to reduce the expenses of the Government, and thus render its taxes less, its currency more valuable and its credit sounder. They accompany their address by the following important letter from Secretary Trenholm:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT C. S. AMERICA,
Richmond, Sept. 3, 1864.

To the Commissioners of Prices for the several States assembled in Convention at Mongomery, Ala:

The Secretary of War having requested a general convention of the Commissioners of the several States, to consider the practicability and expediency of uniform schedules of prices, I avail myself of the occasion to offer you, with great respect and deference, some remarks upon the important subject that is to engage your attention.

The condition of the currency, and the embarrassments resulting from its deraagement, are well known to all. When gold sells at twenty for one as compared with Treasury notes, everybody understands that the goverment supplies are purchased with this depreciated currency, we all understand as well that the expenditures must necessarily be heavy. But these evils should not be allowed to go further.—The ability of the government to conduct the war to a successful issue, and the happiness and welfare of our people after the war shall have terminated, are too deeply involved. And in the functions conferred upon you by Congress seems to reside, under existing laws, the only power capable of interposing a check to the progress of depreciation.

Looking, then, to the dignity of your office, and the momentous results depending upon your action, I have thought it my duty to communicate to you every information possessed by this department that may aid your juegment in the discharge of your important duties.

One active cause of the depreciation is distrust of the government securities, and I will endeavor to show that this distrust is without reasonable foundation.

The entire public debt, funded and unfunded, was, on the first of July last, about	$1,250,000,000
The expenses from 1st July to 31st December are estimated at about	325,000,000
Making an aggregate of	$1,575,000,000

In this amount is included $250,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, to be issued in place of a like amount of old currency, funded under the act of February 17th, 1864; but a considerable portion of this sum will be returned into the Treasury under the Tax act—or, in other words, the whole sum produced by the taxation of the present year, will be applicable to the reduction of this aggregate of $1,575,000,000. Let a liberal allowance, however, be made opposite contingencies, and let the debt on the 1st of January, 1865, be set down in round numbers at, $500,000,000. Let the war be supposed to continue, and in its progress add $500,000,000 more to the national debt, making the aggregate finally $2,000,000,000. This would entail upon us an annual interest $140,000,000.

Why should our ability to bear this burthen be doubted? Before this war it was alleged (and, in my opinion, with great truth) that a sum fully as great as this was annually paid in tribute to the Northern States. Why should it not be paid with equal ease to our own government, by whom it will be returned to us in the payment of interest?

It may be supposed by some that the magnitude of the debt, in proportion to our property, may lead to general insolvency and bankruptcy. Let us examine the grounds of this possible apprehension:—If a planter whose property before the war was worth $100 000, sell during its progress, wheat, corn, etc., to the value of $100,000, and taking government bonds for the amount, how does it incur the risk of being ruined? And what is true of one citizen in this respect, or of one class, is equally true of the whole community.

The alarm must arise from inattention to the important consideration, that we are selling to the government, year by year, only the surplus of our annual productions.

There is one way, however, in which the debt may be made oppressive, as the following transaction will show: The government paid, on one occasion, $300,000 for certain supplies; and the party who received this sum bought with it, from a foreigner, $15,000 in gold, deliverable in England. With the $300,000 thus obtained, the foreigner then bought an equal amount of government bonds, bearing 7 per cent. per annum interest.

It follows that at the end of this war, for $15,000 thus acquired by the citizen, the government will owe a debt of $300,000.

The citizen will receive, annually, $1,050 interest; the government will pay, annually, $21,000. Had he, on the contrary, bought the bonds himself, the $21,000 annually paid by the government would have been received by one of its own citizens, and the country as a whole, would have been neither richer or poorer. I would earnestly impress upon your consideration, that when traced through all their various ramifications, this is at least the uniform result of every case in which supplies are sold to the government, and property of any description is bought with the money, to the exclusion of government securities.

It should be borne in mind that we have now no commercial class in this country; that the banks have a limited capital of about $60,000,000, and beyond this sum have no power to purchase government bonds. The great mass of our citizens then, of every class, must combine, and take government securities, and nothing else, in exchange for treasury notes, or the public debt must infallibly go abroad. There is no single class of our own citizens who have the power to purchase and hold $1 600,000,000 of bonds. The question, then, is between the public debt being taken by our entire population of all classes, or by foreigners, in the manner and on the terms already indicated. Judging from present indications, there will be no difficulty in finding purchasers for our bonds among those who are sending them abroad. Shall they be allowed to go abroad? There can be no escape from the ultimate payment of the debt; if held by foreigners, we could not evade it if we would; if held by our own people, we would not if we could; and under no circumstances, I trust, would a suggestion, so dishonorable, be gravely entertained.

In the consideration of this question, therefore, such an apprehension as this should be allowed no weight whatever. Every man must take home to himself the conviction that, in proportion to his property, he is the debtor for his share of the national debt; and the question for him to determine is, whether he will hold that share of the debt himself, or, with a clear perception of the consequences, he will permit it to be taken and held by foreigners.

If it be true that the public debt must infallibly be paid; that every man's property is bound for its proportionate share, and that all must pay taxes according to their wealth, to defray the annual interest, then it follows that all are equally interested in limiting the expenditures to the smallest possible sum; and in purchasing and holding the bonds that thus constitute a charge upon their estates.

The expenditures depend in a great degree upon the prices you shall fix; to you alone have Congress confided the power of exercising any control over this question. And through you, may those engaged in furnishing supplies to the Government for the payment of whom the public debt is created, most easily and naturally learn how much better they are served when your moderation, in restraining the public expenditures, confines within more prudent limits the mortgages, upon your estates; and with how much greater safety they may themselves become the purchasers of these new mortgages, than permit them to pass into the hands of foreigners.

The whole question, complicated as it may at first appear, is perfectly simple, and lies in a nutshell. Congress has ordered the following expenditures to be made, viz:

For pay of the army,	$75,000,000
For clothing, shoes, material, transportation, &c,	125,000,000
For provisions for the army,	100,000,000
	$300,000 000

They have directed these expenditures to be paid for in treasury notes, and in certificates of indebtedness, bearing six per cent. interest and free from taxation; and for the security and ultimate redemption of the Treasury notes, they have provided non-taxable six per cent. bonds which they direct me to sell for Treasury notes.

You have now before you the whole scheme of the currency, and of the Government finances. That these supplies should cost no more than the sum provided, depends, of course, upon the prices; and the prices are to be regulated by you.

I have endeavored to show that the best interest of every citizen consists in the establishment of moderate prices; but no argument seems to me as forcible as a clear statement of the simple facts of the case. This I have now endeavored to make.

If we suppose the purchase to have been made, and the community to be in possession of $300,000,000 of Treasury notes, the next question is, will they pass them about from hand to hand, in exchange for property at extravagant prices, until they gradually fall into the hands of foreigners, and are exchanged by them for Confederate bonds? or will every citizen take the Government bonds himself? I have endeavored to prove that our true interest consists in following the latter course.

Hoping that you may concur in these views, and that your deliberations may result in promoting the welfare of our suffering country,

I remain,
Your most obedient servant,
G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of Treasury.

[From the Richmond papers of Friday last.]

THE NEWS.

FROM THE RICHMOND FRONT.

There is again a commotion below. At an early hour yesterday morning a heavy force of the enemy's cavalry made a demonstration upon our left flank, on the Darbytown road, some seven miles from the city, while a strong force of infantry appeared in front of our works, between the Darbytown and New Market roads. The hostile cavalry were met by Gary's command, and brisk skirmish ensued, while the gallant Fourth Texas brigade, with other portions of Field's division, and saluted them with a galling fire, inflicting severe loss. The fighting was continued throughout the forenoon, our troops acting splendidly, and closed towards noon with the final repulse of the enemy. Our lines were immediately after advanced, and positions were selected and fortified at eligible points, upon the ground recently fought over. Our loss is this fight was slight. The loss of the enemy was very heavy.

We regret to learn that Major Willis T. Jones, of Kentucky, Adjutant General of Field's division, was killed during this engagement by one of the enemy's sharpshooters.

FROM PETERSBURG.

While all was exciting yesterday on the north side, on the Southside nothing of special interest occurred. From the *Express* of yesterday furnished us by the surgeon in charge of the ambulance train, we learn that on Wednesday the enemy made a heavy feint in front of the Chesterfield lines to cover his movement of troops to the north side, which he was doing also all on Tuesday night. The *Express* thinks this, taken in connection with the demonstration from Bermuda Hundreds Wednesday, looks as if hot work were intended by Grant north of James river. We had a foretaste of it yesterday. How it resulted will be seen under the appropriate head. His reinforcements to the north side are all at the expenses of the three corps now in front of Petersburg. The heaviest mortar shelling of the bombardment occurred on Tuesday night.

The *Express* contradicts the foolish rumor that Gen. Hampton and staff had been captured. This brave cavalier is safe and well, and has as formerly a keen "scent" for Yankee beef.

FROM THE VALLEY.

By the central cars last night we learned, through passengers, that Rosser had recaptured all of the guns lost on Sunday except three. The enemy were reported to be at Fisher's Hill, the point to which Early retired after his repulse at Winchester, and where he was flanked and forced to abandon twelve guns. Our loss on the affair of Sunday, we learn through the same channel, will not exceed three hundred. We obtained information as to our advanced position, but do not deem it proper to publish it.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Saturday completed the four hundred and fifty-eighth day of the bombardment of the city of Charleston. From the *Courier*, received this morning, we learn that, on Friday, Battery Gregg, during the entire day, kept up a fire upon the city. It is believed that two of the large guns recently mounted in the work, a little in advance and to the left of Gregg, have burst. A Yankee report says that no less than fifty-five guns, brought to Morris Island, have been rendered useless since the shelling of Charleston.

FROM FLORIDA—DESTRUCTION OF MARIANNA.

A special dispatch to the Columbus *Sun* states that the enemy's raiders, said to be commanded by Gen. Ashley, have burnt the Episcopal Church, the hospitals, commissary department buildings, drug store, and some other buildings at Marianna, Fla. Over fifty of the militia and citizens were captured and taken off. Three to five hundred negroes, many carriages, horses and other movable property were carried off by the enemy, who retired westward on Wednesday. We lost at Marianna six killed and seven wounded, as far as heard from. The enemy's loss was larger. Gen. Ashley is said to be wounded. The enemy were reported near Campbellton, Fla, yesterday.

FROM TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

We condense the latest news which has reached us from Trans-Mississppi:

Warren Adams, the well known courier, has not been captured, as reported. He was at Meridan, a few days since, just from Texas.

Trans Mississippi papers state that General Kirby Smith has received information that Farragut is about to attack Galveston. Ample preparations are being made to receive the old sea dog.

Farragut, according to our information, is now with the Yankee James river squadron, awaiting the opening of the Dutch Gap Canal.

It is rumored that General Magruder has whipped Steel, seven miles from Little Rock, and driven him within his fortifications. It is proper to say that this report needs confirmation.

HAULING DOWN THE BLACK FLAG.

A number of Northern papers, hitherto in the interest of Abraham Lincoln, have hauled down their colors and hoisted the names of McClellan and Pendleton.

Lieut V H Walker, commanding Co K, 52d N C Regiment, sends us the following list of casualties in that company in the engagements on Sept 30th, and 1st and 2d of October, near Petersburg:

Killed—Sergt G E Clayton.

Wounded—Sergt W S Wallace, severe in breast. Privates Aaron Cheeks, in ankle, E A Moser, in foot, James T Martin, in thigh. The other companies of the Regiment suffered in about the same proportion as Co K.—*Western Sentinel.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

YANKEE STEAMER WRECKED.—The *Aphrodite*, Yankee steam transport with recruits for the Southern squadron, ran ashore on Monday the 3d inst., on Shackleford's Banks, twenty miles east of Fort Macon, with over five hundred men on board. Two of the men were drowned. Six others deserted and reported on the fifth inst., to Col. Whitford at Kinston. We have not learned whether the vessel is a total wreck; but we learn from those acquainted with the locality of the disaster that she was likely to go to pieces.—*State Journal.*

LIME IN PLACE OF BLUESTONE.—B. W. Alexander of Mecklenburg, says according to a three years trial he has found lime equally as good a preventive of smut in wheat as bluestone. The mode of application is thus described: Swim your wheat and skim off the grains that float, and then put out your wheat on the hard ground and sprinkle on the lime and stir with a rake until dry, which will be in a few minutes. One bushel of lime is sufficient for 20 bushels of wheat.

Sorghum seems destined to be the Manna of the South. The syrup made from it is an excellent substitute for meat, being healthy and nutricious. We now learn from our exchanges that excellent flour is being made from the seed. A gentleman near Abingdon, Va., has obtained four barrels of flour from one acre of the white seed cane.—*Augusta Register.*

The United States, with the markets of the world open to them, employ 80,000 men in the business which under the charge of the Nitre and Mining Bureau of the Confederacy employs but 10,000 men. These employees of the Nitre and Mining Bureau are composed of near six thousand negroes, and four thousand whites.

ARRIVED.—Two of the Harris line of steamers have lately arrived at a Confederate port, laden with clothing and blankets for the army.

The Trustees of the Fayetteville Military Academy have engaged the services of Major Banks, of Va., as Superintendent of that institution.

The gold market in New York on the 10th was dull at the opening, but, under purchases to cover "short" contracts, it advanced from 196 to 199, and closed at 198 3 8.

KILLED.—Three negro Yankee soldiers were killed last Saturday, on Brice's Creek, by a party of Col. Whitford's scouts.

Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, have gone Republican by large majorities.

The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday.

REINFORCED.—We learn, on good authority, that the Yankee garrison at Newbern has been reinforced by three regiments of negroes. We also learn that, at the same place, the yellow fever is carrying off eighty persons per day.—*State Journal.*

President Davis is said to have telegraphed Forrest that he should expect him to check railroad communication South of Nashville. Forrest is said to have replied that no more trains should run in that section until the President desired it.

The California confidence in American bottoms for China trade is greatly reduced.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Oct. 17th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.

All Chiefs of Departments or Bureau and Superintendents of Government Works in North Carolina, who, in compliance with General Order, No. 77, A. & I. G. O., current series, forward to this office certified lists of men in their employ who are experts or whose services are indispensably necessary, will, upon forwarding the list, notify the parties so certified to that such certificates have been made. Enrolling officers will respect these notifications, and will not molest men holding them, pending revision of their details.

By order of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Asst. Adj't General.

October 17, 1864. 152—6t.

Conscript Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
October 15, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 53.

I. The immediate attention of Enrolling Officers is called to General Orders, No. 77, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series which supercedes General Orders, No. 76. It is directed by the Department that the phrase "Artizans, Mechanics and persons of scientific skill" in paragraph I. shall be construed to embrace only such as are employed on Government works. Railroads are not considered as Government institutions.

II. It is further directed that parties in the employ of manufacturing establishments engaged in filling contracts with the Confederate and State Governments, shall not be molested.

III. It is unnecessary to repeat to Enrolling Officers the earnest injunction to carry out the provisions of this order with the untiring energy which its importance demands.

By order of Maj. MCLEAN, acting Commandant:

E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, Oct. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 77.

The following will supersede General Orders No. 76, present series, which are hereby revoked.

I. All details, heretofore granted, under authority of the War Department, to persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, are hereby revoked; and all such detailed men, together with those within the said ages, who hold furloughs or temporary exemptions by reason of pending appl cations for details, will be promptly assembled at the Camp of Instruction and appropriately assigned among the armies for service, except that men detailed and now actually employed as artizans, mechanics or persons of scientific skill, and those detailed and now engaged in the manufacture, collection and forwarding of indispensable supplies for the army and navy, will be continued in their present employments until their respective details be revised.

II. The Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux will immediately forward to the Generals of Reserves in the several States, lists of all detailed men in their employment in the said States, certifying in each case of a person between 18 and 45 years, those who are experts and absolutely indispensable for the public service, specifying the employment of each individual; and all detailed employees, who are between the ages of 18 and 45 years, not so certified, will be forthwith assigned to the army. A duplicate of the above lists will, at the same time be furnished to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the action of the Secretary of War.

III. All persons called out by these orders who claim exemption on account of physical disability, will be examined by select Medical Boards at the Camps of Instruction.

IV. All men found fit for light duty, and who are unassigned, will at once report to the Camps of Instruction, under the penalty of being forthwith assigned to the active force.

By order:
S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

October 17, 1864. 152—d1w.

☞ State Journal, Eay. Observer, Greensboro' Patriot, Charlotte Bulletin, Salisbury Watchman, Asheville News, Iredell Express, Wilmington Journal, Wadesboro' Argus, copy one week. Such of the above papers as are only published weekly, copy twice.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE
BY
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
On Wednesday, 19th of October, at 10 O'clock,

A LARGE LOT OF UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE from the North Carolina Railroad, consisting of Trunks, Valices and Boxes, with their contents.
2 Fine Milch Cows and Calves,
60 bushels Cotton Seed Meal,
Powder,
4 bags Tobacco,
4 4 Domestic,
No 10 Cotton Cards, (Whitmore,)
1 large Iron Pot and Kettle, (copper still,)
A small lot Crockery.

Several articles will be added to above list by sale day.

October 17, 1864. 152—2t.

UPCHURCH SMITH AND OTHERS,
James H. Woods and wife Mary.
Petition for division of slaves. August Term, 1864.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James H. Woods and Mary his wife reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that this advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Weekly Raleigh Conservative, notifying said defendants of the filing of this petition, and unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confd and heard exparte as to them.

J. J. FERRELL, Clerk.
October 17th, 1864. 27—w6w.